

Jordan Times

Goria government resigns

ROME (AP) — Premier Giovanni Goria, his 6½-month-old government battered by political infighting and a hostile parliament, resigned Wednesday as head of Italy's 47th government after World War II. Goria, a Christian Democrat who headed a five-party coalition, submitted his resignation to President Francesco Cossiga, who asked him to stay on as caretaker premier until a new government can be formed. After consultations with political leaders over the next few days, Cossiga is expected to name a premier-designate to try to form a new government. Goria, who at 44 was Italy's youngest premier, has struggled ever since taking office last Aug. 1. He was weakened by feuding between the coalition's two dominant parties, the Christian Democrats and Socialists, and finally undone by a factional struggle within his own party. The other coalition parties were the tiny Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals. Goria announced his decision to resign in a speech to the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of parliament, where his government was defeated on numerous votes in recent weeks.

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Non-Aligned Movement hits at Israel

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, called Wednesday for maximum pressure on Israel to "cease forthwith the gunning down of defenceless Palestinians." In a statement issued in his capacity as chairman of the movement, Mugabe called on the U.N. Security Council to intensify efforts towards an international Middle East peace conference. "In the meantime, we also call upon the secretary-general of the United Nations to institute appropriate measures to ensure the security of the Palestinians in the occupied territories," the statement said.

Arafat calls for Palestinian elections

HAMBURG (AP) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has called the United Nations to take over administration of the Israeli-occupied territories and hold free elections there, Stern magazine said Wednesday. Arafat, in an interview with the West German newsmagazine, said the West Bank and Gaza Strip should be turned over to the United Nations for administering. "After that, there should be free elections under international supervision in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which of course should be undertaken with participation of the PLO," Stern quoted Arafat as saying. Arafat told the magazine that the elections should be followed by an international peace conference to be held in the region. Israeli journalist and former Knesset deputy Uri Avnery, who also took part in the interview, backed the proposal for an international peace conference.

Klibi welcomes EC statement

TUNIS (R) — The Arab League has welcomed sharp criticism from European Community (EC) foreign ministers of Israel's handling of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories. Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi said Monday's EC statement was positive because it reaffirmed a 1980 EC declaration that the Palestinian people had a right to self-determination. The EC statement criticised Israel for using "repressive tactics to quell the uprising. Klibi said Tuesday that in proclaiming Israel's settlements policy illegal, the EC statement had affirmed "that all which has been built on the basis of such a policy is null and void and that control exercised by Israel on occupied Arab territories is against the law."

More than 80 killed in Bangladesh clashes

DHAKA (AP) — Supporters of rival candidates clashed with rocks, guns and homemade bombs Wednesday, killing more than 80 people and injuring hundreds as local elections were held throughout Bangladesh. The death toll came from reports by police, hospitals and newsmen in outlying villages. They said the injury toll could exceed 2,000. The federal home ministry which is responsible for internal security, confirmed 39 deaths in clashes between rival groups and in some police firing to scatter mobs. It had no injury figures (See earlier story on page 8).

S. African troops crush homeland coup

MIMBATHO, South Africa (R) — South African troops crushed an army coup in the homeland of Bophuthatswana on Wednesday, rescuing the deposed president of the tribal mini-state best known for its Sun City gambling and leisure resort. Hundreds of South African soldiers, some flying in by helicopter, swooped on the capital of the territory, which is not recognised as independent by anybody except Pretoria, after the pre-dawn coup by the local armed forces. The South African soldiers ringed government installations in the capital, Mimbatho, a town of 10,000 residents, while rebel Bophuthatswana troops were being disarmed (See earlier story on page 8).

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Their Majesties begin state visit to Austria

King calls for Austrian role in efforts for peace

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

VIENNA — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday called on Austria to contribute to efforts for convening an international conference on the Middle East and play a constructive role in endeavours to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 on the Iran-Iraq war.

Speaking at a banquet hosted by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on the first day of a state visit to Austria, the King paid tribute to Austria's neutrality in the international scene and praised Waldheim for his valuable services for justice and Arab cause during his tenure as U.N. secretary general.

In a reply speech, Waldheim referred to the ongoing Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and said Austria fully "understands the sense of frustration and helplessness of the people in the occupied territories." He said Austria supported the call for an international conference on the Middle East.

The convening of the extraordinary summit of the heads of

Arab states last November in Amman appears to have shown the way into the right direction by adopting the principle of an international conference as the framework within which the thorny solutions of your beleaguered region can be tackled," he said.

Following are major excerpts from the King's speech:

"Our friendship grew over the years, while you served the causes of peace, justice, human dignity and co-operation amongst peoples and nations when the world community entrusted you, for two challenging terms, with the duties of secretary general of the United Nations before the people of Austria honoured you by electing you as their president. "We have followed with keen interest the enlightened policy

(Continued on page 3)

Sweden, Norway try to end UNRWA kidnap deadlock

SIDON (Agencies) — Diplomats from Sweden and Norway arrived in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon Wednesday to try to break a deadlock in negotiations to free two kidnapped Scandinavian U.N. relief workers.

The diplomats went immediately to the house of Mustapha Saad, leader of the Popular Liberation Army (PLA) militia which controls Sidon.

Saad has been meeting Palestinian officials to secure the release of Jan Sterling, 44, a Swede, and Michael Joergensen, 57, a Norwegian, of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which cares for Palestinian refugees.

Norwegian Charge d'Affaires Peter Raeder told reporters at Saad's house their visit aimed at reviving negotiations but added: "We would rather not say anything more until the results of the efforts are more clear."

Raeder, accompanied by Svenn Steffjernberg, Sweden's ambassador to Lebanon, said in Beirut earlier that the talks appeared to have stalled.

"There seems to have been a break in the negotiations," he said. "We hope that this is a temporary break and that the parties involved will get together and restart negotiations."

Schools, shops and businesses

Vorontsov, Pakistani officials discuss Afghan prospects

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov began talks Wednesday with senior Pakistani officials on the quickening of Afghan peace process.

No official word on the talks was immediately available but it was expected that he would follow Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement Monday on a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Gorbachev said the force could leave in 10 months — a cut of two months in the Soviet position — beginning on May 15 if agreement at peace talks in Geneva was signed by mid-March.

A spokesman for Pakistan's Foreign Ministry said Vorontsov met with Zain Noorani, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Abdul Sattar, the Foreign Ministry secretary. Details of their talks were not disclosed.

Informed Pakistani government sources said Vorontsov, who arrived earlier in the day, was on a "flexible schedule" to allow him to discuss the sudden momentum toward an agreement ending the Soviet Union's eight-year involvement in the Afghan conflict.

Official Soviet media ques-

U.S. to close PLO mission at U.N.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Edwin Meese has decided to close the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) U.N. observer mission in New York despite reservations by the State Department, congressional and other sources said Wednesday.

Meese concluded legislation adopted by Congress last December should be binding even though the status of the mission under international law was ambiguous, Abu Sharif said.

Meese, who is recently in Spain, had planned to announce the decision Friday or early next week, the sources said. They told the Associated Press that Meese had come down on the side of Congress.

In Beirut, gunmen kidnapped Wednesday the daughter of a wealthy Christian businessman.

A police spokesman said Raul Freij, 16, was being driven to school at 8:45 a.m. (0645 GMT) when the car hit was riding in was intercepted by two gunmen off the busy Hamra commercial thoroughfare.

The gunmen dragged Freij out of her family's chauffeur-driven car, forced her into their green Mercedes-Benz automobile and sped away, said the spokesman who could not be identified in line with standing regulations.

"We believe this is a kidnapping for ransom," he added.

Freij is the granddaughter of Arifah Freij, a wealthy Christian businessman.

Several members of the Freij family refused to comment on the kidnapping.

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Home news

CDD creates new special rescue force

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department (CDD) has created a new force for conducting rescue operations and fighting fires in tall buildings.

CDD Director-General Lieutenant-General Khalid Tarawneh said the new force would also rescue people from water and

those injured as a result of unusual weather conditions, as well as support all other CDD operations.

The new force, he said, has been provided with the most modern equipment and special vehicles for rescue and fire-fighting operations.

School teachers, students discuss Palestinian revolt

AMMAN (Petra) — The first period at schools throughout Jordan was devoted Wednesday to discussing the current Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Teachers were instructed by the Ministry of Education to explain to their students the situation in the occupied territories.

Both teachers and students voiced their support for the Palestinians in resisting Israel's

oppression, and paid tribute to efforts spearheaded by Jordan and His Majesty King Hussein to support the Palestinian struggle and for convening an international peace conference.

Also in line with ministry instructions, several schools held art exhibitions, displaying drawings and paintings depicting the Arab-Israeli conflict and the continued struggle of the Palestinian people.

Ajlouni continues tourism talks with ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Cooperation in tourism between Jordan and France was discussed here Wednesday by Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni and French Ambassador to Jordan Patrice Leclercq.

They discussed, in particular, organising exhibitions for marketing Jordan's tourist attractions in French cities, sending French tourist groups to the

Kingdom and exchanging expertise in tourism and hotel management.

Ajlouni also met with the Brazilian Ambassador to Jordan Felix Batista De Faria, with whom he discussed the prospects of cooperation in tourism.

Tourism Authority Director Nasri Atallah attended both meetings.

Saqqaq returns after concluding fruitful trade talks in Riyadh

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade Secretary General Mohammad Saqqaf returned to Amman from Saudi Arabia Wednesday after conferring with Saudi Arabian officials on promoting economic and trade relations.

Saqqaq led Jordan's side to meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Saudi Arabian Economic Committee, which discussed facilitating the transfer of goods and increasing travel between the two countries.

Saqqaq met with Saudi Minister of Industry and Electricity Abdul Aziz Al Zamel for talks on coordination in energy-related fields, and the role of the new company in promoting Saudi-Jordanian industrial development.

Zarqa to take measures to halt illegal building

ZARQA (J.T.) — No less than 100,000 people in Zarqa Governorate are living in homes built on state-owned land without proper licences, according to Zarqa Governor Eid Qatarnah.

He said that the local authorities were exerting all efforts to stop illegal building, and would take legal action against the violators.

Qatarnah said that the governorate would conduct a general survey of state-owned land in Zarqa before taking steps to deter people from committing further violations.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Former minister passes away

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Wednesday mourned the passing away of Sa'id Jawdat Al Dajani, who died Wednesday. The late Dajani held several senior government posts, including minister of state for prime ministry affairs.

Tourism director honoured

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree has conferred Jordanian medals on Tourism Authority Director Nasri Atallah and other members of the authority in recognition of their efforts to promote tourism in the Kingdom and their services during the November Arab summit in Amman. Another Royal Decree conferred Al Kawakib Medal of the Second Order on Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director-General Mohammad Sa'id Arafeh and a number of his department staff in recognition of their services to the country.

Cabinet names new passports chief

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Wednesday announced the appointment of Issa Al Omari as director general of the Passports and Civil Registration Department. The Cabinet also announced that Passports Department Acting Director Radwan Al Qasem and Adnan Mirza, who served as director of the Civil Registration Department, will be retired on pension as of Feb. 16, 1988. The Cabinet also retired Abdul Ra'uf Abidin and Dr. Salem Kiswani, who served as advisors at the prime minister's office.

Tabbaa' reviews trade ties with envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Hamdi Al Tabbaa' Wednesday discussed in separate meetings with Indian Ambassador to Jordan Gurcharan Singh and Hungarian Charge d'Affaires Laszlo Nemeth bilateral trade and economic relations. Also Wednesday Tabbaa' reviewed with Australian Ambassador to Jordan Terence Goggin a joint trade agreement which will be signed by Australia's foreign minister on Feb. 14. The agreement is aimed at activating trade and economic cooperation.

Jordan, Syria discuss health protocol

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh met here Wednesday with his Syrian counterpart, Dr. Mohammad Shatti, for talks on expanding the 15-year-old health cooperation protocol between the two countries. Hamzeh also briefed Shatti on Jordan's primary health care field programmes.

Hmoud opens fruit-packing factory

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud opened Wednesday a factory for packing citrus fruit and vegetables at Jweideh. The factory, set up by the private sector, has an overall productive rate of 15 tonnes per hour.



Sharif Zaid meets Soviet artillery commander: Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker conferred in his office Wednesday with the commander of the artillery corps in the Soviet armed forces, Lieutenant-General V. Mikhalken. The meeting at the Army Headquarters in Amman was attended by Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu

Taleb. Mikhalken arrived here Wednesday morning at the head of a Soviet military delegation on a visit to Jordan expected to last several days. He will tour a number of military positions and archaeological sites in the country. Upon his arrival, Mikhalken was welcomed by Lt.-Gen. Abu Taleb and other senior army officers (Petra photo)

Arab economists express concern over barriers to economic development

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Jordanian Economists Association returned to Amman Wednesday after taking part in a three-day meeting of the Arab Economists Federation (AEF) held in Kuwait.

The meeting's discussions focused on its title subject, "Contemporary Economic Problems and the Future of Arab Development," and addressed other issues related to agricultural, industrial and demographic development in the Arab World.

In addition, the meeting tackled Arab countries' debts, raw materials produced in Arab countries and joint Arab economic action. The delegation, led by Director of the General Audit Bureau Dr.

Hashem Dabbas, submitted a working paper on the Arab development process, including an evaluation of the Arab boycott of Israeli goods.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting in Kuwait dealt with the challenges to Arab economic development, particularly the economically-taxing Iran-Iraq war.

The war in the Gulf, the statement said, has disrupted all efforts to promote the Arab economy.

Concern over protectionist policies adopted by a number of Arab countries which, it said, would negatively affect overall development.

The meeting called on Arab states to intensify their efforts to develop industry.

Others on the international network, the peak hours and service needs are still there.

Q. What are the peak hours at QAIA?

A. I like to call them hills and valley concept; they run from:

09:00-13:30 and 16:30-21:00 daily, 7 days weekly. By the way we should mention here that defining hub activities and time requirements, we should not hide our interest in 6th freedom traffic planning.

Q. Would you expand on that?

A. Flights are planned in such a manner that they arrive/depart with passengers connecting and transiting to the rest of our network and with general sales patterns in mind. This is central to our planning.

Q. How do these two relate?

A. One of the major prerequisites of 'bus' services is to have an airline disposed to the concept building out of it. RJ has played that sort of role for a number of years, and a good 40% of total traffic is involved in changing aircraft and all other transit services.

Q. And how does QAIA serve our network?

A. It falls in the above definition; simply defined, it's our home base where services for the airline and its passengers are available in abundance. In comparison with various airports in the area, it's centrally located, has free access, no rigid passenger controls for visa or entry.

We have one big advantage in that it is centrally located in terms of time and distance to a great number of destinations that either complement or are part of the first leg of any trip in the Arab World region.

Like other major hubs in the area (Bahrain and Dubai), we are the only ones to come close to the U.S. or European definition of 'hub'. Looking at Amsterdam, Singapore, Hong Kong and

others on the international network, the peak hours and service needs are still there.

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Q. How is the airport layout required?

A. Like any other airport in the world, sometimes, it doesn't work as a hub centre. There are constraints in movements as we have to realign over a period of time.

Q. Could you describe a worst case scenario at QAIA?

King calls for Austrian role in efforts for peace in Mideast and Gulf

(Continued from page 1) Middle East, at the invitation of the secretary general of the United Nations and under the auspices of the five permanent members of the Security Council, with the participation of all the parties to the conflict.

The Arab leaders reaffirmed, in their summit of last November in Amman, their precepts for the attainment of a just peace in accordance with international law. They emphasised the necessity of convening the international conference as the only means of attaining the desired peace. We look to the Republic of Austria to make its contribution for the success of efforts for the establishment of peace, based on international law.

"The Iranian regime has persisted in continuing this war against the land and people of Iraq. The war has entered its eighth year and has caused a massive loss of human life as well as material destruction. It is a continuous threat to the stability and security of the entire region and the world.

"The Iranian government not only rejected all regional and international efforts aimed at attaining peace and justice, but also escalated its aggression to include acts of subversion against Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Iraq has responded positively to all constructive efforts aimed at putting an end to the fighting and the attainment of peace. Iraq accepted all the peace initiatives that were proposed by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the United Nations. The latest of these was Security Council Resolution 598 that was adopted unanimously."

"We are confident that Austria will play a constructive role to help implement the resolution and cause Iran to comply with international law."

"Before concluding, I would like to express our satisfaction over the growing bilateral relations between our two countries. We note their expansion in various fields since the conclusion of the 1977 agreement on economic, industrial and technical co-operation."

Your Majesty, turning to our bilateral relation I have little to add to what I have said in my speech during my visit in Amman. Our relations are very good indeed, constructive and based on mutual friendship and sympathy. There are of course many areas which have not been explored fully or which threaten to fall back if we do not increase and trade relations, which have to be looked at with a fresh view."

Jordan continues to expand, upgrade higher education

KARAK (J.T.) — The four Jordanian universities are now providing higher education to 28,000 students, and the country's 57 community colleges are educating no less than 40,000 others, Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad said here Tuesday evening.

In a lecture to Mu'ta University students, the minister noted that the total number of students acquiring higher education here and abroad now stands at 100,000. He said Jordan was third in the world, after the United States and Sweden, in the total number of students acquiring higher education (proportion to the population).

The Ministry of Higher Education did not intend to limit on the number of people seeking social or theoretical studies because, Assad said, every person has the right to increase his or her knowledge.

However, he said that the ministry sought to direct more students to study engineering and medicine, so as to meet the demands of the local labour market,

society's needs, and to assist in national development schemes.

Canadian parliamentarians arrive today

AMMAN (J.T. and Petra) — A six-member Canadian parliamentary delegation is due here today on the first leg of a Middle East tour, which also includes visits to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Canadian delegation, which represents all three federal political parties and both houses of parliament in Canada, will also visit Egypt and Tunisia in the course of their tour.

A second Canadian parliamentary delegation, due here Saturday, will also visit the occupied territories. The seven-member group represents the Canadian Arab World Parliamentary Association.

Senator George Van Roggen, who is member of this delegation,

The ministry, he added, seeks to expand university education in Jordan and improve its quality at the same time. For this reason, it has issued special regulations to community colleges to upgrade their standards and programmes, in order to link their courses with those at Jordanian universities, according to Assad.

The Ministry of Higher Education plans to open next year its own community college, offering four-year courses in teacher training. The teachers who graduate from the college will then be employed at the Ministry of Education schools, Assad noted.

On Jan. 21, the minister announced that plans were underway for the establishment of a private university in Zarqa, and that the ministry of higher education would provide assistance in its creation.

Assad also said that the Council of Higher Education, which supervises the work of higher educational institutions in Jordan, received three new applications for the establishment of the private university.

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This team will go to the occupied West Bank Sunday and will return to Jordan Wednesday.

All information is centralised with us for quick, easy departure, arrival and transit flow.

The transit duty manager has all information and data on inbound/outbound flights: who is onboard, priority transfers for tight connections, whether baggage is or is not onboard as well, and where on the aircraft the baggage is located. This is so the loaders can reach the bags and offload and process to the connecting flight.

More on your previous question on security: All transit baggage is screened and ICAO baggage/pasenger reconciliation is applied.

A. Zero outside temperature, zero wind and a blanket of fog. Just happened last week. Although we have prewarning at 6 a.m. and advised our incoming flights, the predicted 9:00 a.m. break in the weather was inaccurate and out of our control.

B. Flights had to land at Marka where we only had 3 people on duty. Staff were bussed out to Marka to service the incoming passengers, transit flights were held and finally, the planes in Marka were able to make a 7-minute flight to QAIA after 11:30 when the fog lifted and things returned to normal. You can imagine the situation, just about the worst we could have.

C. How do you describe your position as the man in the middle, running the hub?

A. Just making it all fit together. The worst thing is to have an empty ball. The most rewarding part of the job is jammed halfways.

That feeling of life makes the spirit of the hub alive.

Third airbus joins RJ fleet

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national air carrier, Wednesday took delivery of a third A 310-300 Airbus passenger jet under a 10-year lease.

The 260-passenger plane will join RJ's fleet, flying European and Gulf routes, according to RJ officials.

The new aircraft flew to Amman's Queen Alia International Airport directly from Toulouse, France in accordance with the terms of lease.

RJ's fleet also includes TriStar and Boeing 747 planes, which, according to the officials, will be used for the Far East and Trans-Atlantic routes.

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Godspeed, ship of return

THE Palestinians aboard the "ship of return" represent the hopes and aspirations of not only those who are making the journey, but also the Palestinian nation at large — those living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and in the diaspora — to live in freedom and dignity. It is also an open challenge to all in the international community who profess fundamental human rights and the freedom of people to determine their future. The presence of international personalities is a manifestation of the global acceptance of the fact that the Palestinian people are deprived of their land and rights by aliens — a problem which cannot be simply waved away, much as Israel and its supporters would like.

Parallels are drawn by the media between the Palestinians heading for their homeland and Jews from Europe who were smuggled to Palestine in the 1930s and 1940s. Very conveniently, most reports overlook the reality that there is very little in common between the two. The Jews, who were living in Europe for generations, refused any loyalty to any nation but their own, and allowed themselves to be smuggled into Palestine as a convenient alternative. The Palestinians are returning to their own soil, from which they were expelled — the soil and land they own, and to their homes which they shed blood and sweat to build. And they are doing it in the open, challenging the world to act, to let them exercise their rights.

No doubt, the military muscle of Israel may stop the Palestinian ship; but can the Israeli army, navy and air force forever block the Palestinian will and struggle to regain what is theirs?

Godspeed, we tell the Palestinians heading for Palestine. All freedom-loving people and nations in the world are with you.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: 40 years on, no resolution in sight

DESPITE the lapse of 40 years since the start of the Arab-Israeli struggle and despite 21 years of occupation of Arab territory in the Golan, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, no peace has been achieved and no settlement for the conflict seems to be in sight. This result is largely due to Israel's intransigence and U.S. support for Israel's aggression. Both the U.S. and Israel have aborted all initiatives for a lasting solution through their policies and their attitudes on the military and the diplomatic levels. As a consequence of this the Israelis continue to occupy Arab land and impose a terrorist rule over its inhabitants and pursue an expansionist policy in Arab countries through invasion and the use of force. Israel has been misled by its wrong conceptions that it could live for ever in the Middle East region through the use of force, imposing its will on its countries and peoples any way it likes. All these pictures about our region were explained to the European Community foreign ministers in Bonn by King Hussein who made it clear that all peace bids had been turned down by Israel and all initiatives for a settlement to end occupation have been aborted by the Israeli intransigence and lust for power and occupation. As a result, the King said the Middle East has been left all these years to face a grim future, and loss. Above all, Israel's actions have been directed against justice and against the establishment of peace and security in the Middle East region. King Hussein was careful to remind the European Community of the numerous initiatives that aimed at achieving peace and pointed to the United States as a factor that had been impeding such peace. His address was an invitation to Europe and the world at large to help uphold the principles of justice and help this region to live in peace.

Al Dustour: Europe's role in peace

KING Hussein said in Bonn that the Arab leaders in their summit meeting held last November endorsed the idea of an international conference for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. But, he said, the Israelis are still stalling and dragging their feet, and have been exploiting the time factor and awaiting the results of the U.S. presidential election. At the same time the United States which is a superpower has failed to live up to its role and responsibilities towards world peace and security. Against all this the Arabs have been working for peace, and still hope that the United States will assume its role as a peace maker in our region. The Arabs still hope that the U.S. will play a realistic role and take positive steps towards helping the Arabs and the Israelis reach permanent peace based on justice. Europe which is close to the Middle East can and should play a major role in helping the people of our region live in peace by helping to convene an international conference under U.N. auspices and with support from all Security Council member nations. Such European move could persuade the U.S. to abandon its blind and biased attitude in support of Israel, and take a step to force the Israelis to end their atrocities in the occupied Arab lands and to work for real peace. King Hussein's address was comprehensive and presented an analysis for the situation in our region and invitation to Europe to take the initiative for peace.

Sawt Al Shabab: King's efforts bear fruit

KING Hussein's efforts in Europe and the international arena have borne fruit, and his endeavours have brought about an all out support for the just Arab rights. The European Community foreign ministers' statement on the Middle East following the King's talks in Bonn revealed this fact, and showed beyond doubt the community's appreciation of the King's endeavours to arrive at a peaceful settlement based on justice. The King has been seeking an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq because these issues have been responsible for the lack of peace in our region. As host of the November Arab summit, the King has carried the Arab Nation's views to Europe seeking assistance for the establishment of justice and peace. The King's address to the European Community's foreign ministers underlines the importance of Europe as an important element in the peace-making process and emphasised the pressure which Europe can exercise on the United States to persuade that country to take a more balanced attitude towards the Middle East question.

Israel's deportation policy: A violation of Palestinian human and national rights

The following is part two of a pamphlet published by the Committee of Palestinian Deportees on the occasion of the return boat journey to Palestine. Part one appeared yesterday.

SINCE Israel seized control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in June 1967, the Israeli occupation authorities have deported some 2,000 Palestinians from their home towns or villages, to neighbouring Arab countries. This figure does not include all those who were forced to flee during the 1967 war, and later were not allowed to return to their homes. The first official deportee (i.e. acknowledged to be a deportee by the Israeli authorities) was Sheikh Abdul Sayeh, then president of the Higher Islamic Council, who was forced to cross the King Hussein Bridge into Jordan on September 23, 1967.

Deportation (or banishment, or exile) is generally defined as the forced, compulsory expulsion of an individual from his or her country, and implies the compulsory loss of that person's native national rights. In the case of the Palestinians, whose national rights have not yet been implemented, it means being deprived of the right of residence in their ancestral homeland.

Deportations constitute a clear violation of international law and conventions, including the 1907 Hague Regulations, the 1945 Charter of the Nuremberg Military Tribunal, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. All of these either explicitly or implicitly rule out deportation as a form of punishment or deterrent, or for any other purpose, especially in occupied territories.

The Fourth Geneva Convention for the protection of civilians in time of war (August 12, 1949), which Israel signed, states in Article 49 that "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motives." That prohibition is reinforced by Article 76 of the same convention, which unequivocally states that "protected persons accused of offences shall be detained in the occupied country, and if convicted, shall serve their sentence therein."

By preventing deportees from returning home, Israel is in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions which clearly affirm the right of deported Palestinians to return to their homeland. In 1980, the U.N. Security Council issued a resolution calling for the return of Mohammad Milhem, the elected mayor of the West Bank town of Halhoul, and the late Mr. Fahd Al Qasasmi, the elected mayor of the West Bank city of Hebron.

The two mayors, who had been deported to South Lebanon in May 1980, went to the King Hussein Bridge and tried to persuade the Israeli army to allow them to return to the West Bank on the strength of the Security Council resolution, but they were turned back.

Deportation is a particularly harsh form of punishment, as it results in the forced separation of the deportee from his or her family and community. In the case of the Palestinian people, deportation also reflects an Israeli policy to remove as many Palestinians as possible from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, to facilitate eventual Israeli annexation of those territories.

Israel's deportation policy also aims to deprive Palestinians living under occupation of an effective leadership — one that is capable of articulating Palestinian national aspirations, and of organising and educating their communities to resist Israeli designs to seize control of substantial land and water resources, as a prelude to annexing the West Bank and Gaza. This is borne out by the fact that most of the deportees were influential grassroots community leaders — elected mayors, trade union leaders, academics, religious leaders, teachers, lawyers, doctors, journalists, students and intellectuals.

The Israeli occupation authorities have devised four categories to facilitate deportations, according to their manipulation of existing laws and Israeli military orders issued after the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

Those categories are: 1) Those said to be infiltrators, 2) Those accused of incitement, 3) Those said to have signed a statement in prison, allegedly agreeing to leave the country at the end of their prison term, or in exchange for a reduced prison term, and 4) Those who, having left the country, or having been forced to leave the country, are not allowed to return.

Israel only considers persons expelled for alleged "incitement"

as deportees. However, people in all four categories are considered deportees according to international human rights organisations and international law and conventions.

Moreover, the term "infiltrator" is falsely used by the Israeli authorities to describe a large number of deportees. Israel considers anyone who failed to register in the Israeli census of 1967 in the West Bank and Gaza as an "infiltrator." This means that residents of the West Bank and Gaza who happened to be outside those areas when they fell to Israel in 1967, and were unable to return to their homes. The first official deportee (i.e. acknowledged to be a deportee by the Israeli authorities) was Sheikh Abdul Sayeh, then president of the Higher Islamic Council, who was forced to cross the King Hussein Bridge into Jordan on September 23, 1967.

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Deportations constitute a clear violation of international law and conventions, including the 1907 Hague Regulations, the 1945 Charter of the Nuremberg Military Tribunal, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. All of these either explicitly or implicitly rule out deportation as a form of punishment or deterrent, or for any other purpose, especially in occupied territories.

The Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1945 promulgated by the British mandatory power in Palestine have been invoked by the Israeli authorities to deport those who did not meet the criteria of "infiltrator." However, the 1945 Defence Regulations were revoked by the King of England when he revoked the Enabling Order of 1937, and they were therefore no longer in force after May 14, 1948. Therefore, the Israeli pretext of acting on the strength of the 1945 Defence Regulations is invalid.

Israel declared upon the capture of the West Bank in 1967 that it would be bound by the prevailing Jordanian laws governing the West Bank. The Jordanian constitution, which is the state's highest body of legislation, forbids the deportation of citizens from the country, thus, the Israeli argument that the 1945 British Defence (Emergency) Regulations remained in force in the West Bank when it was under Jordanian sovereignty is invalid.

Deportations from the Israeli-occupied territories are a form of extra-judicial punishment which violates due process, since deportations are based on an administrative decision in which no formal charges are brought against the deportee, no trial is held, and a person is deported on the basis of evidence to which neither he/she nor his/her lawyer has access. Although the prospective deportee has the right to appeal the deportation order, the judges of the Israeli supreme court so far have not gone beyond the argument that the 1945 British Defence (Emergency) Regulations remained in force in the West Bank when it was under Jordanian sovereignty.

"We were told later that we had been banished near the al-Dahl region in Wadi 'Araba. Our feet were inflamed when we arrived in Amman. The skin of my shaved head had peeled off because of the sun. The desert was a nightmare."

In addition to the Wadi 'Araba route, Israel in 1974 also began to banish deportees across the northern border into Lebanon. They were taken by truck or helicopter to the border and ordered to walk through an opening in the fence into Lebanon, where they would be found by villagers and taken to Beirut.

Following are the names of the Palestinian deportees residing in Jordan on their way to Greece to board the "ship of return" heading to the port of Haifa in Palestine. The other photo shows a deportee being seen off by relatives.

home. They put us in a truck and we travelled for about four hours. When the truck stopped, we were taken to another vehicle and travelled for about three hours more. We didn't know where we had been taken to. When the vehicle stopped, the cloth was taken off our eyes. We saw that we were in an armoured car. We were surrounded by other armoured cars loaded with armed soldiers.

"We are on the road, and around us extended the desert. An officer came and ordered us in a threatening voice: 'Now you walk toward the east,' and he pointed at the dunes of the end-

deportation:

- 1) Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh, 1967. President of the Jerusalem Higher Islamic Council.
- 2) Dr. Salah Anabtawi, 1967, MD
- 3) Jamal Awad H. Assad, 1967, Employee
- 4) Rawhi Al Khatib, 1967, Mayor of Jerusalem
- 5) Fayek Mohammad Warrad, 1967
- 6) Kamal Mohammad Fakhouri, 1967
- 7) Mo'awiyah Shukri Jamous, 1967, Driver
- 8) Ahmad Othman Abdullah,

- 9) Rashad A.H. Al Zughayar, 1974, Employee
- 10) Dr. Mustapha H. Milhem, 1974, Dentist and Member of Halhoul City Council
- 11) Wassim Mustapha Al Jayusi, 1969, Student
- 12) Ahmad Ibrahim Al Hirimi, 1970, Employee
- 13) Dr. Walid Qamhawi, 1974, MD
- 14) Daoud 'Ireikat, 1974, Head of Cooperative Society
- 15) Mahmoud Kadri, 1974, Educator
- 16) Mahmoud Shukeir, 1974, Writer
- 17) Suleiman Al Najjar, 1975, Educator
- 18) Ahmad Khalid Al Jamal, 1975, Educator
- 19) Hussein K. Abu Gharbiyah, 1975, Tailor
- 20) Khalil M. Hijazi, 1975, Professional Association Member
- 21) Dr. Abdul Aziz Ahmad, 1976, Dentist
- 22) Ahmad S. Musleh, 1977
- 23) Rasmieh Odeh, 1977, Student
- 24) Abdullah Youssef Radwan, 1970
- 25) Fadel Ibrahim Ashour, 1977
- 26) Nafez N.A. Barzeh, 1979
- 27) Sheikh Rajab B. Al Tamimi, 1980, Islamic Judge
- 28) Moh'd H. Milhem, 1980, Mayor of Halhoul
- 29) Ahmad H.M. Aswad, 1981, Labourer
- 30) Izzat O.N. Ottman, 1982, Watch Repair Technician
- 31) Issam A. Al Shayeh, 1983, Employee
- 32) Moh'd Fathi Al Alf, 1983, Employee
- 33) Nabil A. Kamhiyyeh, 1984, Employee
- 34) Fahmi Hamid Al-Tamimi, 1970, Barber
- 35) Azmi Naji Al Jeneidi, 1970, Labourer
- 36) Ghandi A.A. Al Dairi, 1970, Educator
- 37) Farhat A.L. Youssef, 1970, Electrical Contractor
- 38) Kamal Moh'd A.L. Abu Kmeish, 1970, Grocer
- 39) Ali A.M. Moussa, 1970, Farmer
- 40) Imad Kamel Said Al Khatib, 1970, Barber
- 41) Azmi Naji Al Jeneidi, 1970, Labourer
- 42) Abdulla Yousef Radwan, 1970
- 43) Dr. Aziz Shahin, 1984
- 44) Moh'd H. Latif, 1970, Employee
- 45) Moh'd Said Madieh, 1970, Journalist and Writer
- 46) Mahmoud A. Hijazi, 1970, Electrician
- 47) Mustapha A. Mustapha, 1970
- 48) Yousef H. Abu 'Atwan, 1970, Labourer
- 49) Hussein N. Abdul Halim, 1971, Labourer
- 50) Khalil Moh'd Shuhadeh, 1971, Merchant
- 51) Saif A.D. Al Adhami, 1971, Photographer
- 52) Sabri Odeh, 1971, Driver
- 53) Moh'd A. Abdul Rahman, 1971, Artist
- 54) (Al Maken) Moh'd S. Ahmad, 1971, Labourer
- 55) Moh'd H.Z. Hassan, 1971, Employee
- 56) Yousef M. Suleiman, 1971, Farmer
- 57) Ahmad M. Odeh, 1972, Mason
- 58) Ismail A. Al Shinbari, 1972, Labourer
- 59) Shuhadeh S. Abdul Aziz, 1972, Labourer
- 60) Issa A.H. Moussa, 1972, Driver
- 61) Othman A. Al 'Araj, 1969, Professional Association Member
- 62) Shawkat A.F. Odeh, 1969, Contractor
- 63) Sabah Husni Shabani, 1969, Educator
- 64) Zakaria H.A. Al Nahas, 1969, Lawyer
- 65) Taysir Aref Al Nabulsi, 1969, Educator
- 66) Hussain A. Abdullah, 1969, Village Leader
- 67) Khalil Hassan Al Sawahri, 1969, Clerk
- 68) Rima Izzat Kettaneh, 1969, Lawyer
- 69) Zakaria Khalil Hamdan, 1969, Professional Association Member
- 70) Ahmad Abdul Rahman Bakri, 1969, Lawyer
- 71) Abla Sufiq Taha, 1969, Educator
- 72) Dr. Faisal Kan'an, 1969, Dentist
- 73) Dr. Moh'd Adli Al Dallal, 1969, MD
- 74) Dr. Moh'd Ibrahim Al Wahsh, 1969



Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh (top centre) before leading Palestinian deportees residing in Jordan on their way to Greece to board the "ship of return" heading to the port of Haifa in Palestine. The other photo shows a deportee being seen off by relatives.

least desert. Anyone coming back will be shot. Anyone coming back in a month, year or any other time must know that only death awaits him here.

"To the east, the burning sands of the desert were waiting for us. It was mid-day in July. Our heads had no cover; our shoes were plastic slippers. We each had a water-bottle with lukewarm water and a bag with sand-covered food. We started walking in the terrible heat of noon without knowing where our steps would take us. We were afraid of getting lost in the Sinai sands after suffering hunger, thirst and sun stroke.

"We were told later that we had been banished near the al-Dahl region in Wadi 'Araba. Our feet were inflamed when we arrived in Amman. The skin of my shaved head had peeled off because of the sun. The desert was a nightmare."

In addition to the Wadi 'Araba route, Israel in 1974 also began to banish deportees across the northern border into Lebanon. They were taken by truck or helicopter to the border and ordered to walk through an opening in the fence into Lebanon, where they would be found by villagers and taken to Beirut.

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Jordan has said it will not enter peace talks without a full U.N.-sponsored international conference which would include all the participants in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Israeli official said Murphy appeared more optimistic than before about flexibility from both sides on the topic after his meeting here.

The official said the interim agreement sought was "a sort of autonomy, including Camp David

School crisis in Arab sector in Israel

The following article is reprinted from the magazine, *Tammiya*. The magazine is published by the Geneva-based *The Welfare Association*, a philanthropic foundation established in 1983.

FOR PALESTINIAN Arabs in Israel, the 1987-88 school year began with a one-day strike as nearly 230,000 Arab pupils protested difficult conditions affecting all aspects of school life — buildings, facilities and staff.

The Arab local councils in Israel also shut down for the day on September 1 as part of the protest, having declared 1987 the "Year of Arab Education". Two one-day strikes had also been organised in May, but little has been done to improve conditions at Arab schools, which operate under the constant threat of further cuts in the education budget.

Community activism

Arab parents and community leaders have become increasingly active in the area of their children's education. Parents' committees are formed on a local level, and the first conference on Arab education was held in 1984 (the first of a series of conferences on conditions in the Arab sector; others included meetings on health and on social conditions). The conference noted the importance of developing educational facilities, and the fact that nearly 30 per cent of the Arab population were students.

A Follow-Up Committee on Education was established by the conference to coordinate action and information-sharing between different localities. Its report last year indicated that little has changed.

For instance, the number of lessons in the pupils' week had to be reduced as a result of imposed cuts. Students in the 9th grade in 1985-86 were taught a total of 28 periods, covering all subjects including Arabic language and the sciences.

In addition to the fact that the overall number of teachers was 4,000 too few (the present number is 8,700), the Committee noted that the number of science teachers was especially low, and estimated that at least 1,500 were needed in this area alone. In fact there were fears that proposed budget cuts might lead to the dismissal of 400 teachers.

The Committee estimated that another 2,000 classrooms were needed for laboratories, vocational training and for the special needs of handicapped children, in addition to the basic classrooms needed to replace unsuitable rented accommodation and to accommodate the growing school population.

The Committee noted that, because of economic and social conditions, nearly 32 per cent of Arab pupils drop out before the end of the preparatory cycle, compared to 4 per cent in the Jewish sector. Only 60 per cent complete the compulsory education cycle, and only 50 per cent complete the secondary cycle, compared to 80 per cent of Jewish pupils.

Meanwhile, the matriculation success rate of Arab students in the 1981-82 academic



Palestinian children in Israel: Bright faces, grim future.



dents is only 30 per cent.

School tour

How do schools cope with the constraints on building and development of other facilities? Individual cases illustrate the nature of the problem. In Jaffa, for example, there was only one government school and four private schools serving the Arab sector in 1978. The schools were full to capacity, and the private schools had to turn away nearly 200

students. After pressure by parents for a new government school, an old dilapidated building was turned into a school, attached to the comprehensive secondary school. In 1980, it was separated from the comprehensive and called the Ukuwa School. In the 1981 school year, the parents demonstrated to protest the run-down conditions their children had to study in, and Ukuwa was transferred to a modern building — one which had housed a Jewish school that had moved to a different quarter.

Under the agreement, the pupils were to be moved from their cramped temporary building to another that had housed a

the school authorities had to carry out repairs; 50 trees and a garden were planted in the grounds, with donations in kind from the parents' committee. Today, the school has 432 students in the elementary cycle, up from 187 when the school first started, and 25 teachers, with most of the teachers coming from areas outside Jaffa.

Part of the school expenses are covered by the municipality, but the bulk of the budget is provided by contributions from the parents and from local institutions like the Muslim Waqf. The school organises special remedial sessions for poor students, and uses the revenue to organise school trips and other extra-curricular activities like plays.

In Ramle, the 1986-87 school year began with a three-week strike at the Arab elementary school, when pupils and their parents protested that an agreement signed earlier in the year was not carried out by the municipality.

Under the agreement, the pupils were to be moved from their cramped temporary building to another that had housed a

Jewish school; another former schoolbuilding was to be converted into a sports ground; and suitable premises were to be found for the kindergarten.

The conditions under which the 730 Arab elementary school pupils studied were difficult indeed: the classrooms were distributed over several rented rooms and buildings in the town, many of which were unsuitable as classrooms. Two of the buildings had been damaged by burst water reservoirs and had to be destroyed, further adding to the shortage of rooms. In the end, the parents' committee petitioned the Supreme Court in an effort to resolve the crisis, with support from the Follow-Up Committee.

Living with danger

To the north of the country, in the village of Ain Al Salha which lies below Umm Al Fahm, the parents protested the conditions at their children's elementary school building earlier this year.

They said there was real danger that the walls and ceiling would collapse.

After repeated representations by the parents, the authorities responded with a suggestion that the school be shut down and the pupils distributed to the schools

School figures, Arab and Jewish sectors

	Arab	Jewish
Average pupils/school	486	369
Average pupils/class	32	27
Classes with up to 24 pupils (%)	17	36
Classes over 35 pupils (%)	40	27
Students sitting matriculation in theoretical subjects (%)	77	91

Source: Information collected by Follow-Up Committee on Arab Education, printed in *Issues in Arab Education*, June 1987, the bulletin of the Follow-up Committee and the Regional Committee of Heads of Arab Local Councils.

For black reporters in South Africa, getting the story is seldom easy

By Greg Myre
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — In a country where the media faces constant obstacles, no one has it tougher than South Africa's black journalists.

Yet they consistently produce some of the most detailed reporting on the complex situation in the deeply divided country, and play an increasingly prominent role in the anti-apartheid movement.

Several journalists have been among the thousands of black activists detained during a 19-month-old state of emergency. Free-lance journalist Brian Sokuto has been held the entire period without charge.

The government also has threatened to close leading black-oriented newspapers, but they continue to direct harsh criticism at the white authorities.

"Since there are limited outlets for black expression in South Africa, black journalists play a particularly important role in articulating black aspirations and frustrations," said Keith Lister, the white publisher of City Press.

White-owned

Black journalists make up virtually the entire staff of black-oriented — but white-owned — newspapers such as City Press and The Sowetan. A handful of blacks have prominent editing and writing posts at "white" newspaper like The Star of Johannesburg, the nation's largest daily and a frequent government critic.

However, numerous attempts over the years to establish nationally circulated black-owned publications have failed, mainly for financial reasons.

Until the 1970s, blacks wrote almost exclusively for black publications that focused on the black social scene and sports, and had

little political content.

Only in the past two decades have mass-circulation black publications become overtly political and regularly challenged the white-led government's apartheid policies of racial segregation.

"Our young reporters now consider themselves blacks first and journalists second," said Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the Sowetan. "They see their work as part of the political struggle in South Africa."

Like all South African journalists, black reporters are bound by a code of ethics.

'Our young reporters consider themselves blacks first and journalists second. They see their work as part of the political struggle in South Africa.'

forced removal when I was 10," Qwelane said. "I've been arrested, forced to ride black buses and trains, denied the right to vote. How can I divorce my personal experiences from my reporting? I know what these people are feeling because I'm in the exact same situation."

Many leading black journalists have been detained or arrested.

Klaaste and Percy Goboco, editor of City Press until his death Jan. 17, were held without charge for five months in 1977. Zwelekahe Sisulu, editor of New Nation, has been detained since December 1986. Qwelane has been arrested several times, and is deaf in his right ear from a severe beating in 1977 by two white men he says were plainclothes policemen.

Some black reporters say their greatest fear is from the black community.

Qwelane says that strictly for concern of his own personal safety, he has not written a column condemning "necklacing," a practice by black radicals who set alight a gasoline-soaked tire placed around the neck of a victim, usually a suspected government informer. The government complained that the article placed the ANC in a favourable light.

"It's a no-win situation," said Klaaste. "If we report aggressively, we're going to be closed down.

denied it in print, some groups would say I'm not supporting the black community."

"White readers complain that I'm too radical, and black readers say I'm not radical enough," said Jon Qwelane, a reporter and columnist for The Star.

Journalistic objectivity

Qwelane and others say black reporters bristle when white editors start to talk about traditional journalistic objectivity.

"My house was bulldozed in a

deserted area," he said. "I am not advocating violence here. If the truth must be told, I am not condemning it, either."

Despite the difficulties they face, black reporters have unique advantages in covering racial turbulence in South Africa. They live in the townships and under the same apartheid laws on which they report. They often speak several African languages and are well known and respected in their communities.

White reporters do not cover the communities on a regular basis.

When white journalists travel to the townships, they sometimes are greeted with suspicion and may face a language barrier.

Despite their allegiance to their readers, black publications often are critical of their own community. Most black newspapers have condemned the black-on-black violence in the southeastern city of Pietermaritzburg, where about 400 people have died since early last year.

Although the size and influence of the black press is growing, few blacks write for publications read by white. Some black journalists say this is the most important audience they need to reach.

Qoboco, in a 1981 article aimed at whites, wrote:

"If you sometimes get mad at me because the sentiments I express keep you awake at night, then I am glad."

"I do not see why I should bear the brunt of insomnia worrying about what will happen tomorrow. If many of us can keep awake at night then maybe we will do the sensible thing. Talk together about our joint future."

Computers predict education can help eradicate AIDS

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — Scientists using sophisticated computers have found that a vigorous public education programme could eventually help eradicate the deadly disease AIDS.

Last year also saw several protests in Acre, and pupils at the Amal Elementary School were kept away from school at the start of the 1986-87 school year. Parents noted that dangerous conditions at the school building, parts of which dated to Ottoman times.

Indeed, the school had been

used as a police post during the Ottoman era, a fact reflected in its forbidding architecture and poor lighting, and was transformed into a school by the British mandate authorities.

At one point conditions were so

bad students had to carry umbrellas in the classrooms.

Toilets were located outside the school and there was no covered playground to use in the winter months.

In the village of Tira, in the

Triangle, conditions were so bad at the Al Zahra elementary school that 45 to 47 pupils had to be crammed into each class after cuts were imposed in the 1986-87 school year and classes had to be merged. The number of teaching hours had been cut back to 597 from 617.

Meanwhile, the village found it difficult to cope with the increase in the number of preschool children, which rose by 127 compared to 105 the previous year.

In the village of Arraba, an additional floor was built at the school last year to ease classroom congestion, thanks entirely to the efforts of the parents' committee and the community.

The community contributed the costs of building, and participated in the actual construction work which was completed within five days.

Indeed, according to the Follow-Up Committee information on the Arab sector as a whole, some 333 classrooms were built over the last five years upon the initiative of local councils, funded entirely from private sources.

The government, the Committee said, had built only 383 classrooms over the five years.

First steps for change

While physical conditions at Arab schools are certainly dismal,

perhaps overshadowing the equally important need to upgrade the quality of education offered, the rising level of community involvement is a sign of education are seen.

According to our model, even if the disease is eventually eradicated, it may be decades before the number of infected individuals begins to decrease," he said. "The number of cases could rise tremendously before it starts to decline."

AIDS, transmitted mainly

through blood and body fluids during sexual intercourse and the sharing of contaminated needles, disables the body's immune system, leaving it easy prey to certain rare cancers and infections.

Once individuals become infected with the AIDS virus, they remain at risk of developing the disease even though they may be symptom-free for many years. Symptomless carriers unknowingly infect others and thus fuel the AIDS epidemic. Researchers estimate that for each reported AIDS case, 50 to 100 people may be infected with the virus.

Castillo-Chavez cautions that the so-called built-in increase in the number of infected people in the short run "raises the possibility that people may misperceive education as a cause of increased promiscuity, rather than as controlling the disease."

Long-term campaigns

"They may see only how slowly the total number of infected individuals decreases, and because of that tendency, in the short run, education may even seem to increase sharply the number of cases of individuals who develop AIDS," he said.

Because it can take the average person infected with the virus up to eight years to develop full-blown AIDS, Castillo-Chavez said, education campaigns must be viewed as long-term. He estimated it will take about 16 years before the number of AIDS cases begins to fall dramatically as a result of education programmes.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, efforts to educate the

population on how to avoid AIDS may already be showing results. The department reported recently that the incidence of new infection among certain population groups may have declined somewhat from the rates in the early 1980s. For example, declines have been noted in certain large homosexual populations, and the rate of AIDS infection no longer appears to be rising among blood donors and military recruits.

The researchers at Cornell hope that their supercomputer models will also help health officials make rational decisions about dealing with AIDS, since many public health decisions are currently made on the basis of very little information.

"We have a mathematical description of the transmission of AIDS," Castillo-Chavez said. "It is possible to identify with this kind of model the most important social groups involved in transmission of the disease."

The researchers are using the computer model to simulate a number of major cities that have been hard-hit by the AIDS epidemic, including New York, Los Angeles, Mexico City and Montreal. According to Castillo-Chavez, each of these cities has different characteristics that could yield insights into the epidemic.

For example, both New York and Los Angeles have large numbers of homosexuals and intravenous drug users, both high-risk groups for AIDS. In Montreal, most AIDS literature is in English, although French is the dominant language, and the schools are dominated by French Catholics who are opposed to sex education.

A door-to-door study

To gather data on many of these parameters, the researchers are joining with sociologists who will conduct field studies and search the sociological literature and census data.

Data derived from such models should be useful to the U.S. Centres for Disease Control, which plans to initiate a national survey to determine the extent of AIDS infection in the general population. The door-to-door study is not expected to be completed before June 1990. Until then, health officials will have to continue to rely on the reported rates of infection among the military population and blood banks, which researchers warn are underestimated because both groups discourage homosexuals and drug abusers from applying.

Castillo-Chavez also warns that there are dangers in relying too much on mathematical models.

"I'm very afraid that the information we obtain might increase racial tension," he said.

"The disease is spreading most among the poor, more of whom are black and Hispanic. But if we try to use our model to help stop the disease, the results might also be used to increase bigotry."

He said mathematical models used to

Strength and style head for showdown at Calgary slopes

CALGARY (R) — The beast and the artist, the dominant forces of Alpine skiing, will settle the question of their disputed mountain dominion on the Olympic slopes.

The duel featuring the rugged strength of ebullient Italian Alberto Tomba and the flowing grace of the quiet Swiss Pirmin Zurbriggen promises to be a highlight on Mount Allan.

But the undisputed king at Crans-Montana was Zurbriggen, winner of the giant and super-giant and silver medalist in the downhill and combination.

The addition of a super-G and combination offers a five-title sweep beyond the triples achieved by Austrian Toni Sailer (1956) and France's Jean-Claude Killy (1966).

But Zurbriggen needs no reminding how elusive Olympic fame can be after leaving the 1984 games in Sarajevo without a medal having fallen in the slalom and finished fourth in the downhill.

Zurbriggen replaced Tomba at the top of the overall world cup standings with his second downhill win of the season just before Calgary but the Italian, who takes on his rival in all bar the downhill, is nothing if not confident.

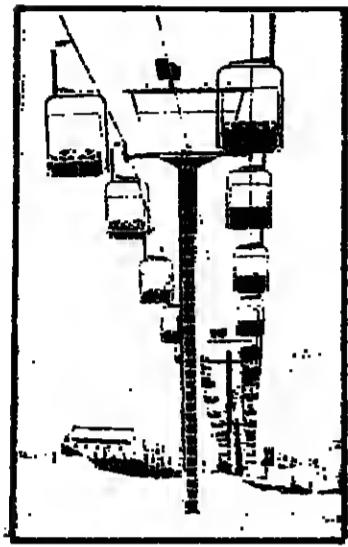
Other downhill candidates include Swiss Daniel Mahrer, Ita-



Pirmin Zurbriggen



Alberto Tomba



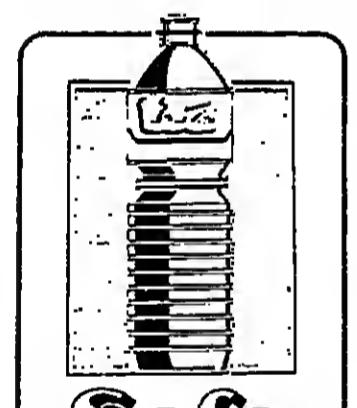
Heiden Olympic story will require rewrite

CALGARY (R) — Eric Heiden owns every Olympic men's speed skating record.

But after the XV Winter Games, the 1980 hero's Olympic story will be subtitled: "and then there were none."

There is no mystery to what will happen to Heiden's monopoly of the five records — a wrecking crew of specialists operating on the lightning-quick indoor surface at the new \$35.9 million Olympic oval look sure to smash them all.

World champion Nikolai Gulyayev of the Soviet Union is convinced Heiden will be totally eclipsed and said: "I think there will be world records in all five distances."



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1988 WINTER OLYMPICS



Karin Kania of East Germany

former 500 metres world record holder, sees it differently.

"The track will favour technical skaters, ones who can handle the fast, tight turns," said Blair, describing her own strengths.

But American Bonnie Blair, a

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OLYMPIC BRIEFS

From Calgary, Alberta

The Associated Press

Softball decision postponed

A DECISION whether to add women's softball as a medal sport for the 1992 Summer Olympics has been postponed until September, an official said Tuesday. Don Porter, president of the International Softball Federation (ISF), said he had been told that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) would take up the matter at its 94th session in Seoul, prior to the start of the Summer games. Porter said he had hoped to have the issue decided at the IOC's 93rd session, which opened here Monday night. "I'm still optimistic that it will be added, but it's disappointing that the issue won't be resolved for another few months," he said. Softball is being proposed as a women's counterpart to men's baseball, which has been added to the 1992 Olympic medal-sport lineup.

Wild-west atmosphere

CALGARY's wild-west cowboy atmosphere has infected many Olympic visitors in the last few days, including IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch. At a party Monday night following the opening of the IOC's 93rd session, the normally staid Spaniard showed a different side when he donned a white cowboy hat and then threw it into the crowd with a "yippee." It prompted Steve Woodward, a writer for the USA Today newspaper, to comment that "Juan Antonio turned into Juan San Antonio." San Antonio is a city in Texas, the U.S. cowboy heartland.

Repairs on cauldron

WORKERS were scurrying Tuesday to make repairs to the Olympic cauldron to ensure it will be ready for the lighting ceremonies Saturday that officially open the Winter Games. Workers had just installed a new metre for the cauldron but failed to properly purge the lines with nitrogen before igniting the torch Monday, said Gordon Lee, a Canadian Western Natural Gas spokesman. The ensuing buildup of gas led to a blast that destroyed a 4.5-metre shield and caused minor damage to the burner system, but no one was injured. After repairs are made, tests will be conducted before Saturday's ceremonies, said Olympics spokesman Renee Smith. Lee said there would be no danger to the final torch bearer who lights the cauldron to culminate the cross-Canada torch relay.

Jamaicans capture imagination

THE JAMAICAN bobsled team, which has sprung from nowhere in the last year, has captured the imagination of the Olympic-watching public. The team from the tropical Caribbean island didn't even have snowboots until last November. Now they have been the subject of magazine articles, television profiles and even hot-selling sweatshirts. A reggae-music training song they composed — one of the members sings in a band — was marketed by RCA, with royalties going to the team. On Wednesday, the competitors were to be the guests of honour at a \$10-per-ticket fund-raiser at a Calgary restaurant.

Men in wire masks hold key to ice hockey gold

CALGARY (R) — The men in the wire masks could hold the key to glory in the Olympic ice hockey tournament.

Crucial saves by some of the game's best goaltenders could provide the difference between the world's top hockey powers.

In Andy Moog and sensational 18-year-old Sean Burke, host Canada boasts two goalies capable of turning the tournament with a flash of brilliance.

Sweden will rely heavily on the superb Peter Lindmark but the ever powerful but recently vulnerable Soviet Union are still searching for an heir to the great Vladislav Tretiak, who retired in 1984.

The Soviets have become used to winning over the last three decades but uncertainty over their goaltending position has clearly unsettled the squad.

Sweden are the top seeds here by virtue of their victory over the

Soviets in the world championship last year and coach Tommy Sandin's team will play in a group that includes their Scandinavian rivals Finland and Canada.

The other six-team group features the Soviets, the U.S. and the strong but inconsistent Czechoslovaks.

Porous-looking Soviet team

The Soviets have become accustomed more to losing than winning in recent months.

Since losing the world championship to Sweden and losing to the Canadians in the Canada Cup, the Ivezta Cup and the World Youth Championship, veteran coach Viktor Tikhonov has drafted in a clutch of untried young players.

Tikhonov has even played psychological games by stating that Canada have the edge and will win the gold in front of their own fans.



JORDANIAN SKIER HITS RECORD: A skiing competition was held at Courchevel, France, in January bringing together leading skiers from North America, Australia and several European countries and a Jordanian. Dr. Shukri Shami, a member of the Jordan University of Science and Technology staff, won a silver medal for his record performance of 56.92 seconds in the Giant slalom. Shami has taken an active interest in skiing over the 12 years. But it was the first time he enters an international competition. The 1992 Winter Olympics will be held in Courchevel.

N. Korea links Olympics to Korean reunification

CALGARY (AP) — A top North Korean sports official said Tuesday that any talks with South Korea about participation in the Summer Olympics must also include the issue of Korean reunification.

Chang said the North still wants to host six full events but the number of sports in any co-host package was no longer the most important point.

"We love the Olympics," said Chang, who is in Calgary with North Korea's six-member team for the Winter Olympics. "But first, we have to consider our nation's fate...."

"It is a sign of the unity of Korea. First, we have to protect national interests. If the Olympics should make certain contributions to the reunification of our divided nation, it is OK. But if anything should make some obstacles for the unification of the whole nation, then we cannot agree."

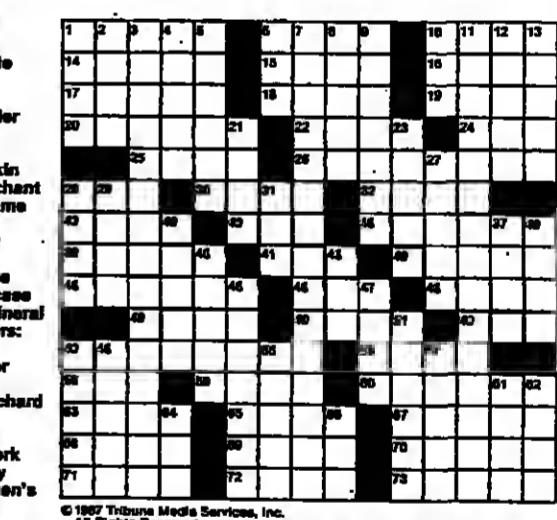
"I hope something comes out good for us," Chang said.

IOC President Juan Samaranch said last week that the IOC was willing to re-open its talks with the North under certain conditions in hopes of getting Pyongyang and two close allies, Cuba and Ethiopia, to the Summer Games.

Sources, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said the IOC's focus may be shifting from placing some events in the North to getting the North to Seoul as part of a unified Korean team.

THE Daily Crossword

by Stanley S. Whitten



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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4 More quickly	16 Elec. unit	27 Chalk
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75 —	87 —	98 —
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- a minimum of 3 years employment or volunteer experience in mobilizing communities for their own development, preferably in income-generating schemes.
- fluency in Arabic.
- reading & writing English capacity.
- also to travel throughout Jordan with overnight

5,099 delinquent phone subscribers owe TCC JD 1m

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has cut telephone lines of 5,099 subscribers last month for their failure to pay accumulated dues over the first nine months of 1987. TCC Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail was quoted as saying to Al Ra'i newspaper.

Ismail said that the total amount required from those subscribers, who had been issued

Jordanian exports double

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's national exports in the first nine months of 1987 amounted to JD 17,325 million, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The bulletin said that exports in the same period of 1986 amounted to JD 8,676 million, and that most exports went to Arab countries followed by the European Community nations.

New Zealand announces major tax cuts

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand said Wednesday it would start slashing company and personal taxes in a few weeks but deferred a planned single rate of income tax for further consideration.

Company taxes will fall as low as 28 per cent from April 1 and the highest rate of personal tax will be 33 per cent from Oct. 1. Top rate for both taxes is now 48 per cent.

Finance Minister Roger Douglas said the reductions costing about one billion dollars (\$660 million) would be balanced by raising a similar amount through closing tax loopholes and exemptions.

The New Zealand dollar rose sharply to 66.15 U.S. cents from 65.55 in response to the news.

Douglas and Prime Minister David Lange, appearing together for the first time in weeks, both stressed the package did not require either an increase in value added tax or cuts in social spending.

Their announcement at a joint news conference ended two weeks of uncertainty in financial and political circles about the government's real intentions on tax reforms.

On Dec. 17, Douglas

warnings by the TCC for their delay before the cut was made, amounted to JD 1,028 million.

So far, he said, only 2,075 subscribers paid their dues and had their lines re-connected.

Ismail said that new instructions have been issued to the effect that bills are to be paid in full and that the TCC will not allow subscribers to pay their accumulated dues by instalment.

Industry chief stresses need to boost output

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chamber of Industry President Khalid Abu Hassan has stressed the importance of a sound industrial sector as the basis for a healthy and balanced economic growth.

In a prologue he wrote for the new issue of the chamber's magazine "The Industry Message," Abu Hassan said all concerned parties should join efforts towards bypassing the hurdles impeding industrial development, especially in a resources-limited country like Jordan.

He said that once the Chamber of Industry succeeds in identifying the shortcomings and look into their causes, it would be easy to further enhance the industrialisation process in Jordan.

Abu Hassan pointed out that many countries have been successful in shifting towards industrialisation.

Other Jordanian exports went to Eastern Europe, India, Japan and other Asian nations.

Also, according to the bulletin, a total of 204 vessels docked at Aqaba port in the first 11 months of 1987. The bulletin said that 19,015 passengers arrived at the sea port on ships while the number of those leaving the country through the port city amounted to 12,179 in the same period.

Bahrain draws guidelines for assessing credit risks

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain's monetary authorities have drawn up a framework for assessing credit risk to help banks determine the level of loan loss provisions for countries and borrowers with payment difficulties.

The Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) said Tuesday it issued details to all banks incorporated on the island but added it had emphasised the system "should not be regarded as an exhaustive or definitive framework."

The move, announced as Bahrain's major banks are declaring 1987 results, follows an international trend towards increasing provisions against Third World debt.

The BMA said in a statement it had in recent years consistently encouraged adequate provisioning against loans to borrowers or countries experiencing repayment difficulties.

They agency added the framework was issued "in encouraging banks to ensure that they have adequate levels of provisions and to assist in the process of determining the necessary extent of provisioning."

Bankers said it was based on a points system designed to assess credit risk on a sliding scale.

Bahrain's biggest offshore bank Arabeck Banking Corporation said last week it had set aside \$375 million in loan provisions in its 1987 accounts and declared zero profit.

A consortium bank with heavy Latin American debt exposure, Arabeck International, declared a \$132 million 1987 loss earlier in the month and set aside \$129 million in loan provisions.

"What we would like all oil producers to do is to exercise a certain amount of restraint," OPEC President Rulwan Lukman told a news conference in Calgary, Canada's oil capital.

Lukman, Nigeria's minister of petroleum resources, has held a series of meetings over the past three days with Canadian government officials and executives of oil companies operating in the country.

In addition to seeking help from outside OPEC — the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — in maintaining an oil price range of \$18 to \$20 per barrel, he has been discussing natural gas and petrochemical developments.

"We want to see the price of oil evolve on a grading scale over a period of time in orderly fashion to stop these ups and downs," he said.

He said oil prices "should rally around \$18 per barrel... provided we produce what we say we are producing and provided other people do not go ahead and produce a lot more than they are now."

He said that OPEC members

OPEC president urges all oil producers to cooperate

CALGARY (R) — The president of OPEC said Tuesday that he had urged non-OPEC oil producers to exercise restraint to maintain stability in the world market but did not ask for specific output or price limits.

excluding Iraq "are producing a lot below the 15.06 million barrels per day" target agreed in December and Iraq is producing another two million to 2.2 million barrels per day.

Asked about the prospects of the OPEC members — excluding Iraq, which was not a part of the agreement — holding to the output target limit, he said: "We will hold it."

He repeated earlier assertions that, contrary to some oil industry reports, Nigeria was not selling oil below official prices and had refused to do so when asked.

Asked whether he had asked Canadian oil ministers to restrain production or set minimum prices, he said: "We don't go about suggesting things like that to governments. We just point out to them... the need to contribute in whatever way they can to help establish stability."

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He said that OPEC members

Soviets increase imports of grain

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union produced its third-largest total grain harvest last year, but the output and the quality of wheat was still low that Moscow was forced to import huge quantities of bread grain,

The Third World's total borrowing from these banks fell by \$5.5 billion to \$36.87 billion, the BIS said.

imported from all sources in 1986-87.

The report said that of the 32 million tonnes the Soviets are expected to import in 1987-88, purchases of U.S. wheat total 8.1 million tonnes.

A tonne is approximately 2,205 pounds and is equal to 36.7 bushels of wheat or soybeans, or 39.4 bushels of corn.

Meanwhile, the 1987 Soviet harvest included record yields of coarse grains such as rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum and millet, which have resulted in smaller purchases of coarse grain and feed wheat from foreign suppliers.

Sales of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union have involved subsidy arrangements under the department's export enhancement programme, or EEP. Private exporters get free USDA-owned surplus commodities to make up for lower prices charged to the Soviets, or other designated foreign buyers.

The subsidies vary but mostly have run around \$40 per tonne of wheat, or the equivalent of \$1.09 per bushel.

Environmentalists call for debt-conservation swaps

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (R) — World conservation leaders agreed Tuesday to ask the so-called Group of Seven industrial nations to consider ways of expanding conversion of Third World debt into projects protecting the environment.

"We want the major nations to consider the principle of converting more funds from Third World debt into conservation," said M.S.S. Swaminathan, director of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The Swiss-based IUCN, will

send a report to the next summit of the seven industrialised nations, in Ottawa, Swaminathan told a news conference.

Bolivia, Ecuador and Costa Rica last year pioneered the idea of channelling debt swaps into conservation efforts, but the deals involved relatively small amounts of money.

The scheme involves foreign creditors buying debt at a discount to conservation groups which in turn donate the money to governments who use it for conservation projects.

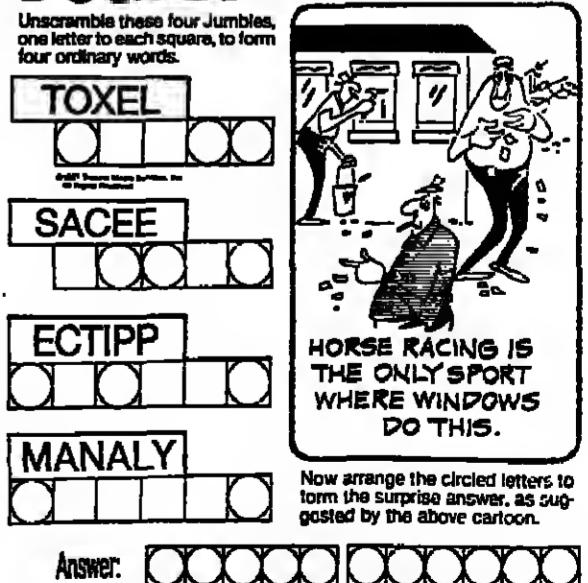
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: [circled letters]

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble HOARD PRIZE ENSIGN MISHAP

Answer: Why rich foods are our destiny—THEY SHAPE OUR "ENDS"

Peanuts



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